

Celebrating 10 Years of Smart Growth!

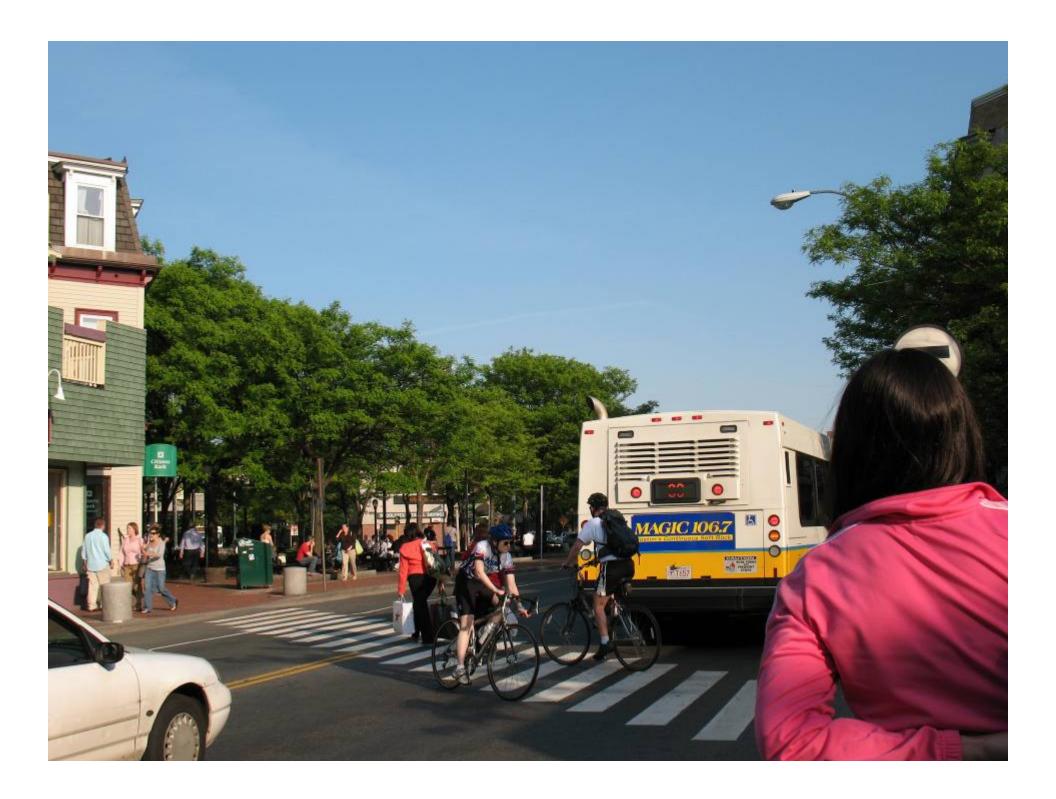
Presents:

"Less Traffic, Better Places: Reforming Parking Requirements"

By Jason Schrieber

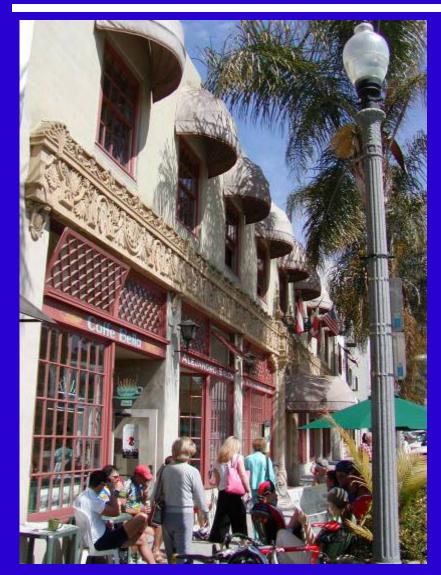














Idea 1

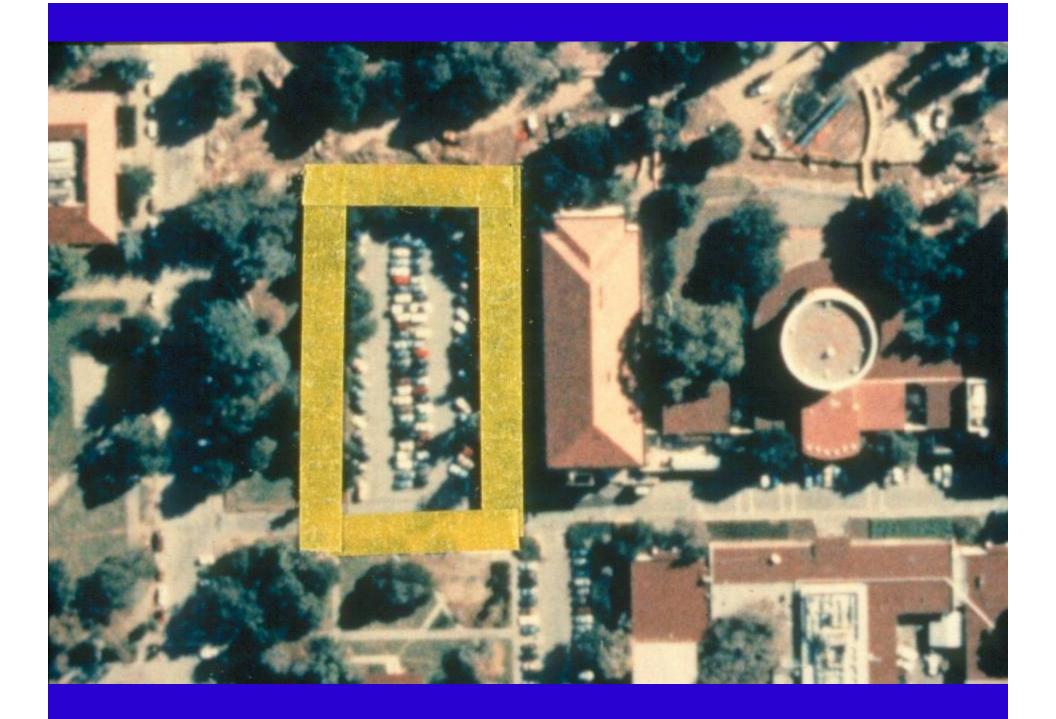
Determine the real cost of building parking



Stanford University's Year 2010 Transportation Strategy

A typical campus & downtown planning challenge

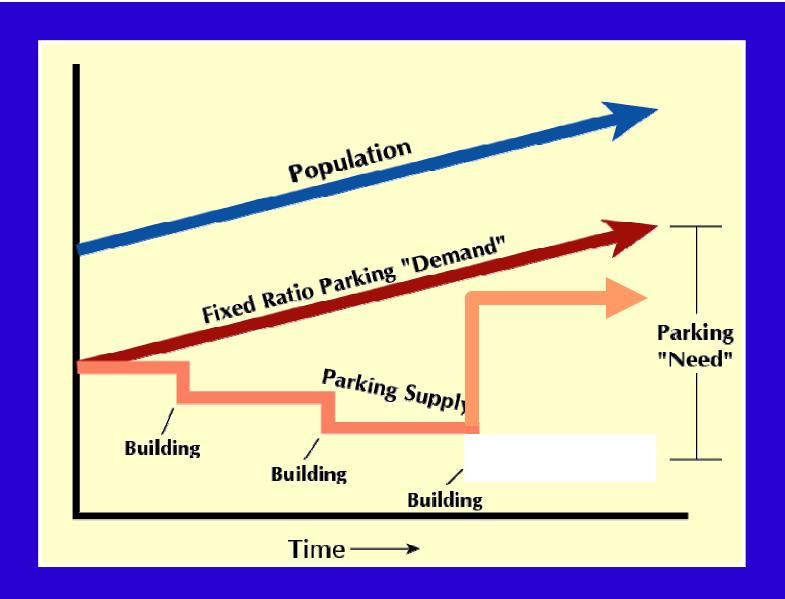


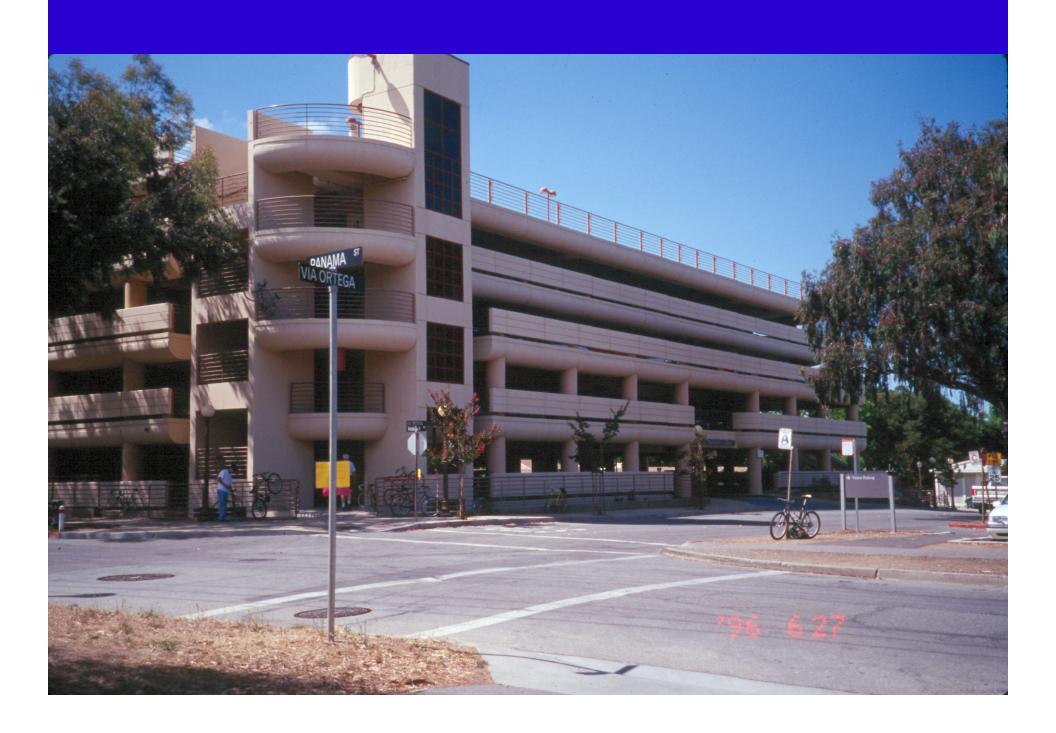






Problems with the "Status Quo" Scenario





What Does a Parking Space Cost?



Capital Cost Per Space Added

Stanford University
Parking Garages (in 1995 \$):

\$18,829 per space gained

Monthly Cost Per Parking Space

Assume:

- \$18,829 per space gained
- ❖ 7.5% interest
- ❖ 40 year lifespan (use PMT function in Excel)

Then:

• \$124 per space per month

Operating Costs

- Includes cleaning, lighting, maintenance, etc.
- ❖ UCLA: \$33 per space per month
- Stanford: \$32 per space per month

Total Monthly Cost Per Space

What monthly fee would be needed to break even?

Capital	\$124
Operating	\$32
TOTAL	\$156

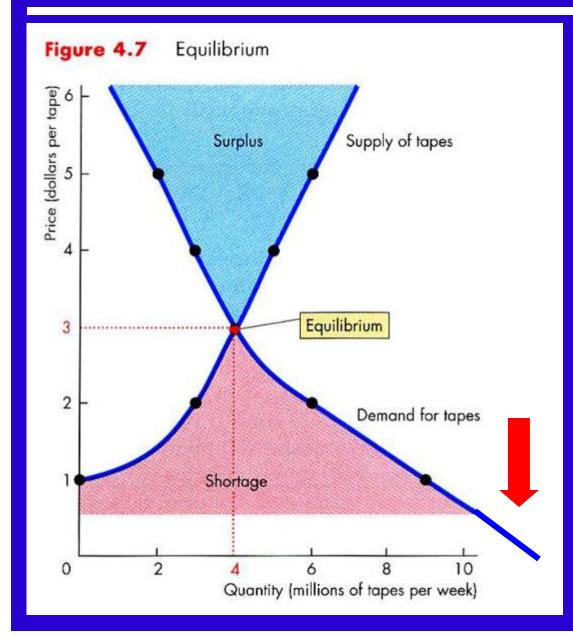
Net Monthly Cost Per Space to Stanford

Parking cost	\$156
- Parking price	<u>\$8</u>
= Cost to Stanford	\$148

Idea 2

Parking is a commodity

Economists' Laws of Supply and Demand



- The Law of Demand: Other things being equal, the higher the price of a good, the lower the quantity demanded.
- The Law of Supply: Other things being equal, the higher the price of a good, the greater the quantity supplied.



How do parking prices affect demand?

Location	Scope of Study	Financial Incentive Per Month (in 1995 \$)	Decrease in Parking Demand
Century City District,	эзэрг энгэү	(2000 4)	
West Los Angeles	3500 employees surveyed at 100+ firms	\$81	15%
Cornell University,			
Ithaca NY	9000 faculty & staff	\$34	26%
San Fernando Valley,			
Los Angeles	1 large employer (850 employees)	\$37	30%
Bellevue, WA	1 medium-size firm (430 employees)	\$54	39%
Costa Mesa, CA	State Farm Insurance employees	\$37	22%
Average		\$49	26%

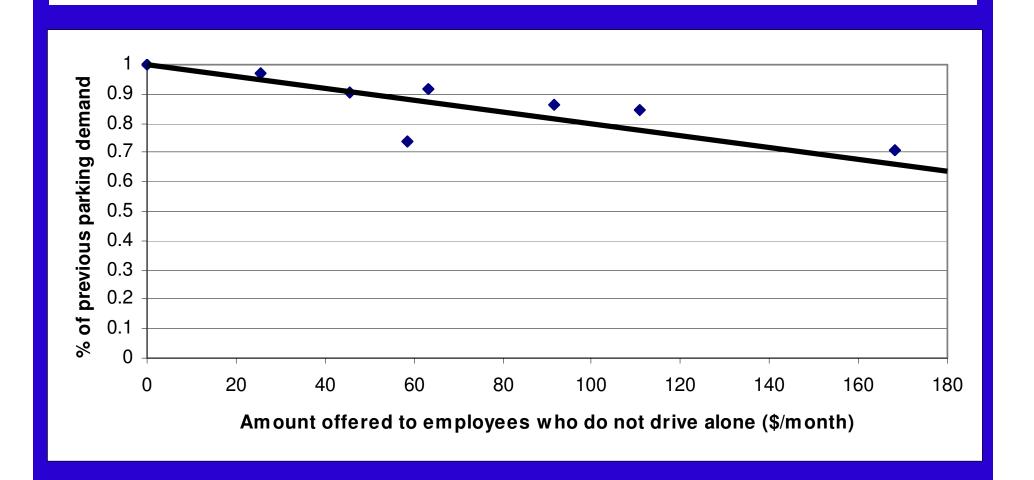
How do parking prices affect demand?

		Financial Incentive	Decrease
		Per Month	in Parking
Location	Scope of Study	(in 1995 \$)	Demand
Los Angeles Civic Center	10,000+ employees at several organizations	\$125	36%
Mid-Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles	1 mid-size firm	\$89	38%
Washington DC Suburbs	5500 employees at 3 worksites	\$68	26%
Downtown Los Angeles	5000 employees surveyed at 118 firms	\$126	25%
Average		\$102	31%)

How do parking prices affect demand?

		Financial Incentive	Decrease
		Per Month	in Parking
Location	Scope of Study	(in 1995 \$)	Demand
University of			
Washington, Seattle WA	50,000 faculty, staff & students	\$18	24%
Downtown Ottowa,			
Canada	3500+ government staff	\$72	18%
Average		\$45	21%

Parking Cash-Out: Results



Idea 3

Find ways to avoid the cost of building parking

Common Downtown Problems:

- "Not enough parking"
- *"No spaces available in front of my business"
- ** "Charging for parking will drive customers away"
- "We need a parking garage to spur economic development"





Recent downtown garage costs

Cost Per Space Added Recent Parking Garages

Boston, PO Sq. (1990): \$34,000

Walnut Creek (1994): \$32,400

Children's Hosp. (1996): \$40,000

Palo Alto (2002): \$50,994

MIT Stata (2004): \$60,000

San Jose (2002): \$77,000

Seattle (2005): \$70,000

Fairfax VA (2004): \$16,000

Colorado (2006): \$15,000

Lowell (2007): \$24,000



Monthly Cost Per Parking Space

Lowell Municipal Garage 900 spaces \$21M

Assume:

- * \$24,000 per space added
- ❖ 6.0% interest
- 40 year lifespan



Result:

• \$129 per space per month

Total Monthly Cost Per Space

What monthly fee would be needed to break even?

Capital	\$129
Operating	\$33
TOTAL	\$162
(\$7/space per day)	

Idea 4

Put that land value to use

Stanford's Employee Transportation Benefit

Drive Alone: \$148



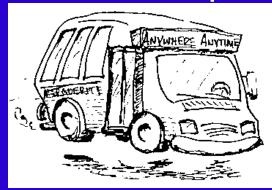
Bike/Walk: \$0



Carpool: \$0



Transit: \$0



Employee Benefits After Cash-Out

Drive Alone: \$148



Bike/Walk: \$148



Carpool: \$148



Transit: \$148



Is Transit Really More Expensive to Operate?



- * Naw Farking Garage

 \$7 per commune par day
- Stanford's Free Shuttle
 \$2 per commuter per day

Determined it is cheaper to pay commuters not to drive than to provide more parking





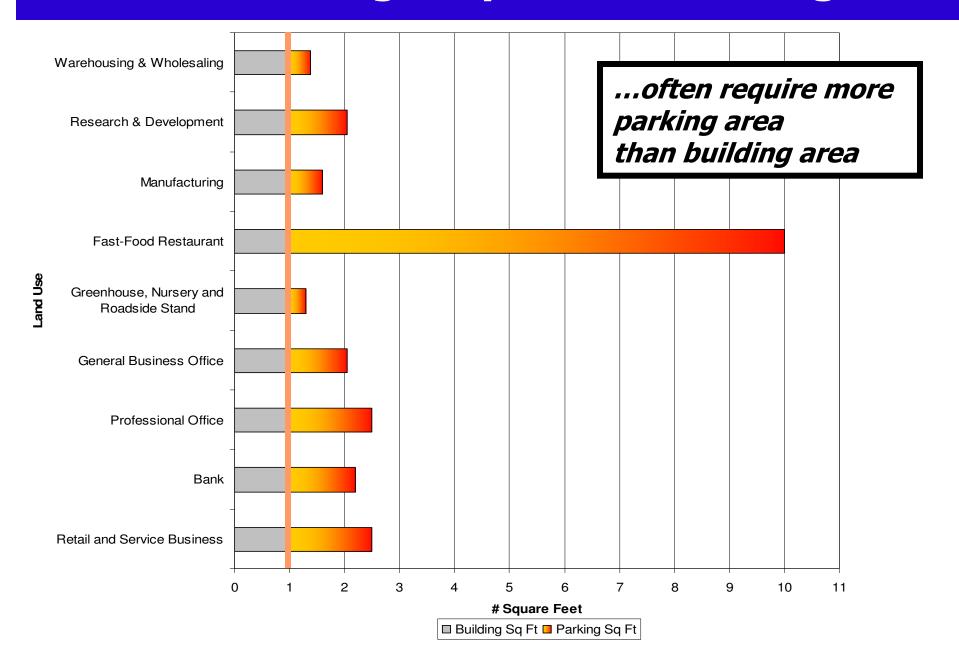
What Land Value Are We Losing?

Restaurant Table $5' \times 5' = 25 \text{ ft}^2$

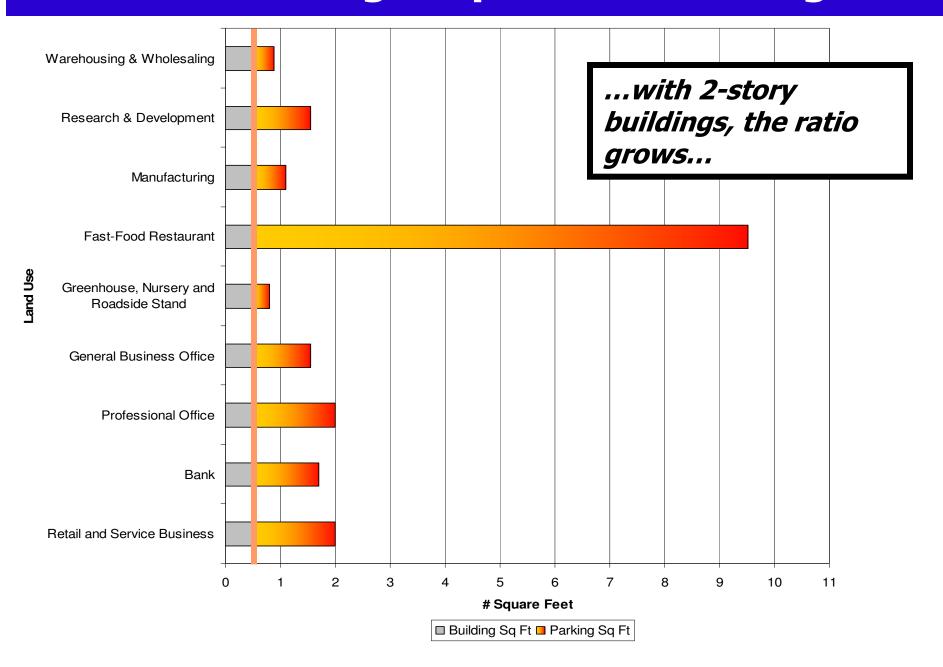
Office Cubicle $8' \times 9' = 72 \text{ ft}^2$

Parking Space 10' x **20'** = **200** ft²

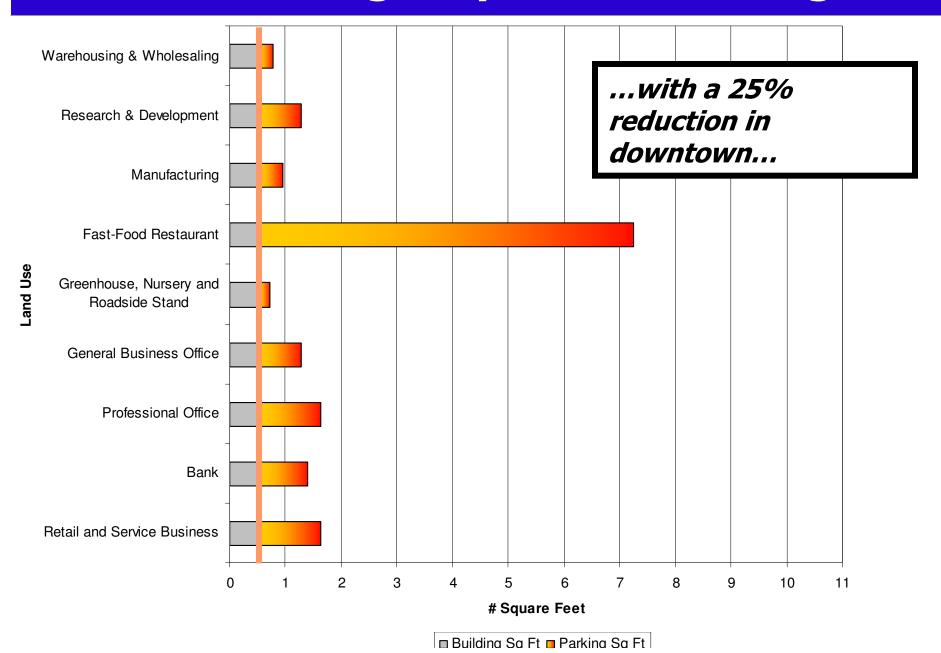
Current Parking Requirements: Hingham



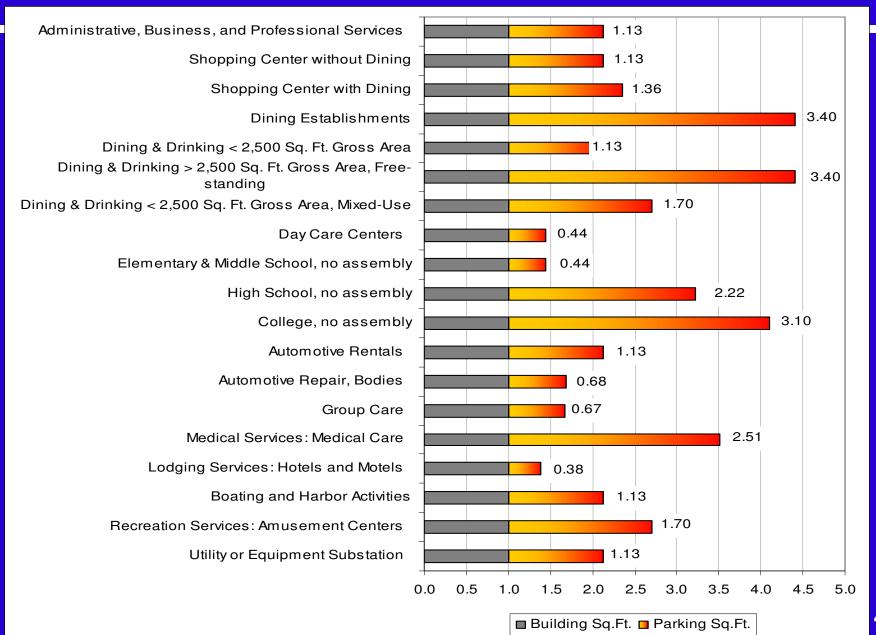
Current Parking Requirements: Hingham



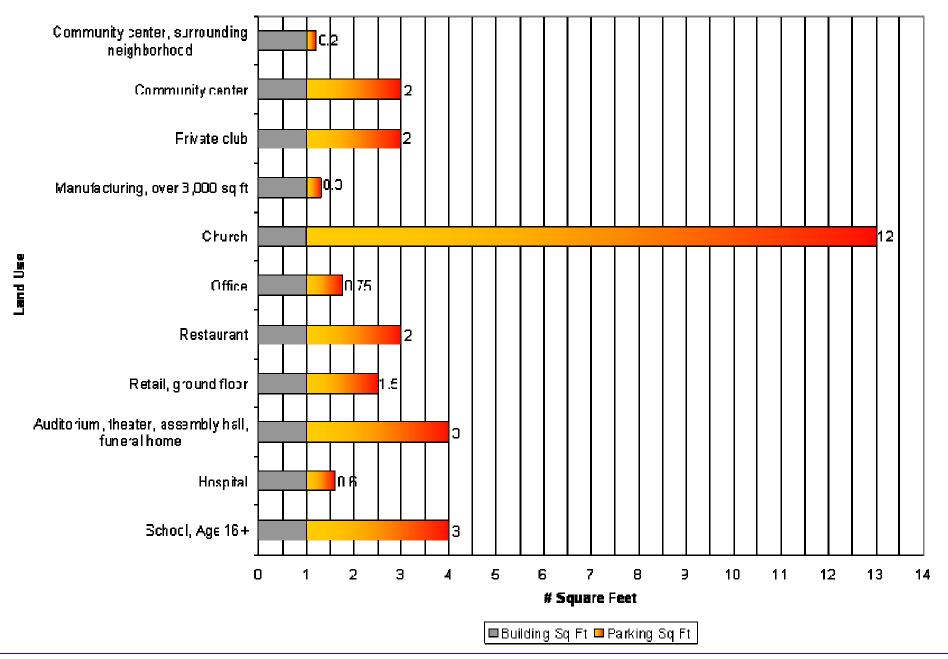
Current Parking Requirements: Hingham



Ventura CA

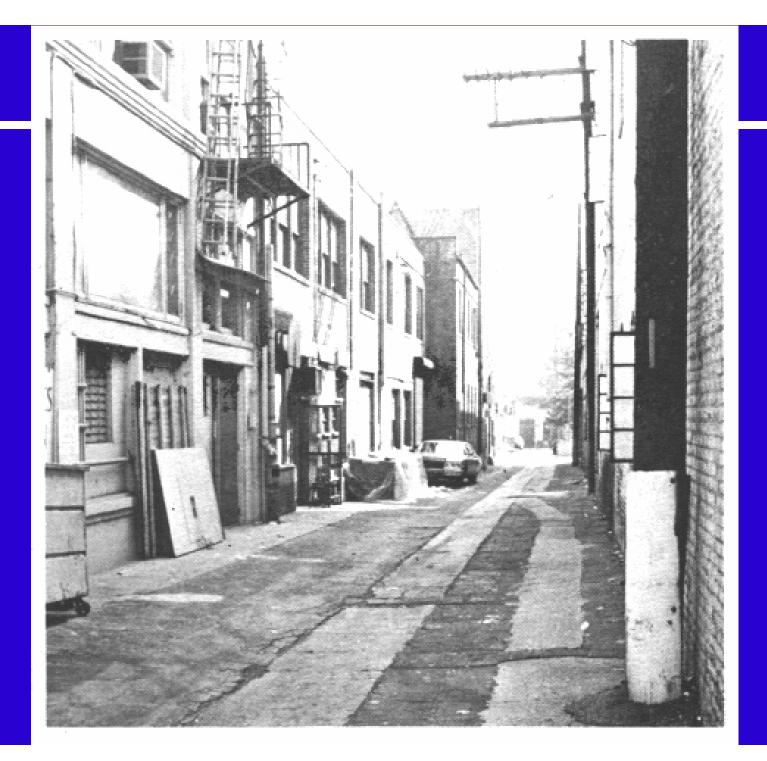


Portland, ME



Pasadena CA – Case Study

Putting on-street value to use







OLD PASADENA COMING SOON

STREET AND ALLEY WAY IMPROVEMENTS:

LIGHTING
REPAVING
TRASH RECEPTACLES
SIGNS AND BENCHES
DIRECTORY MAPS
TREES AND GRATES
NEWSRACKS
MAINTENANCE
SAFETY

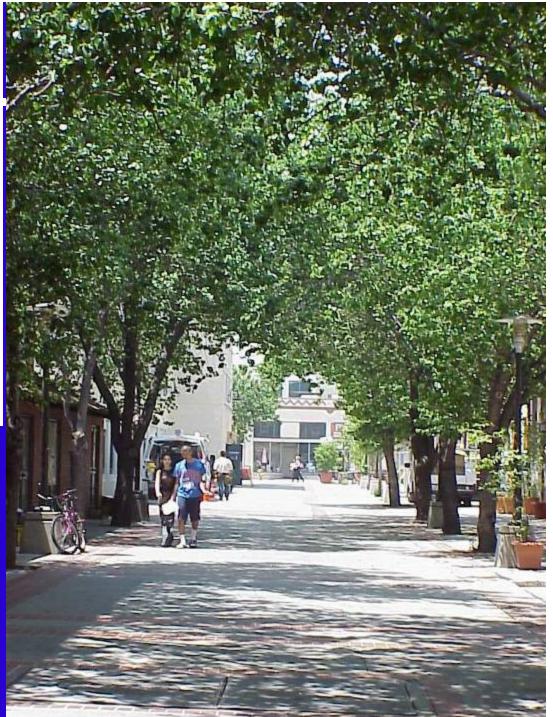
YOUR METER MONEY IS MAKING A DIFFERENCE

THE OLD PASADENA RENAISSANCE CONTINUES

CITY OF PASADENA















Old Town Pasadena Parking Benefit District

- Meters installed in 1993: \$1/hour
- Revenue today: \$5.4 million annually
- Funds garages, street furniture, trees, lighting, marketing, mounted police, daily street sweeping & steam cleaning



Old Pasadena,1992-99: Sales Tax Revenues Quadruple







Parking benefit districts

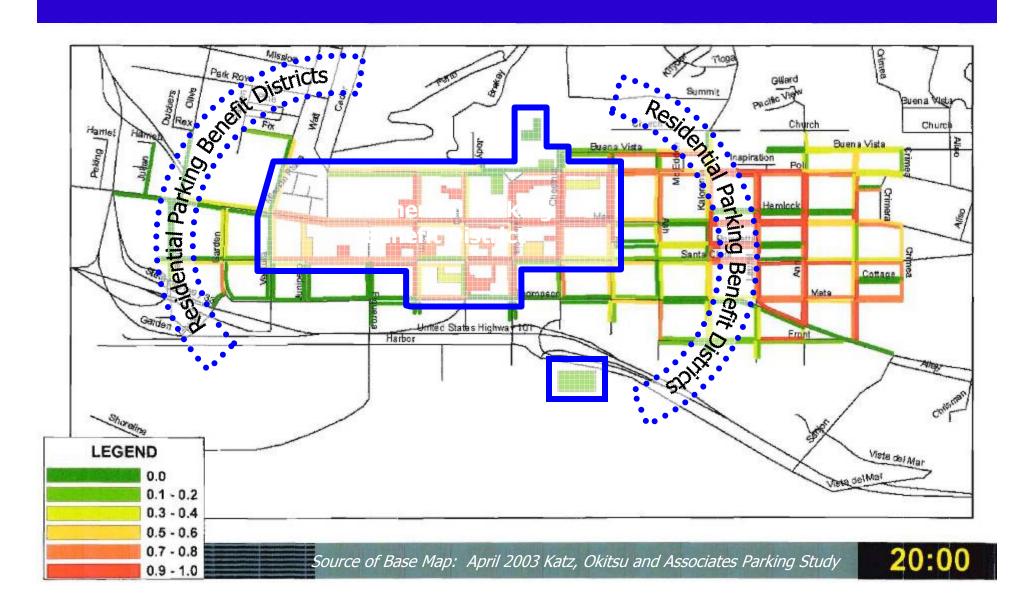
Commercial:

- ❖ Pasadena, CA
- ❖ San Diego, CA
- Redwood City, CA
- ❖ Seattle, WA
- Montgomery Co., MD
- **❖** Washington, DC???

Commercial & Residential:

- ❖ Aspen, CO
- ❖ Boulder, CO
- ❖ Santa Cruz, CA
- ❖ Tucson, AZ
- ❖ West Hollywood, CA
- ❖ Austin, TX

Ventura Parking Benefit District Boundaries



Tools: Transportation Improvement District

- Example: Boulder, CO, Downtown Management Commission & Central Area General Improvement District (CAGID)
- Responsibilities:
 - Parking construction and management
 - Operates full menu of demand management strategies
- Cheaper to provide free transit to all downtown employees than provide them parking
- Provides buying power/negotiating strength for small businesses



"In the 1970s, downtown was dying "

Boulder's Transportation Resource Center

- Store-front operation
- Responsibilities:
 - Provides transit/bike/ped info, personalized advice
 - Personalized ridematching services
 - Organizes regular marketing events (Bike-to-work Day, etc.)
 - Outreach to individual businesses
 - Rentals of bike lockers



Boulder's strategies

- No nonresidential parking requirements in CAGID area
- ❖ Public garages 84% funded by parking fees, 16% by taxes
- Parking benefit district: \$1 million per year in meter revenue kept
- Employee benefits: free universal transit pass(Eco-Pass); Guaranteed Ride Home; ride-matching services; bicycle parking, etc.
- \$325,000/year TDM budget
- Carpooling: 35% in 1993 to 47% in 1997
- Eco-pass: reduces commuter parking demand by 850 spaces



Boulder's Neighborhood Permit Parking initiatives

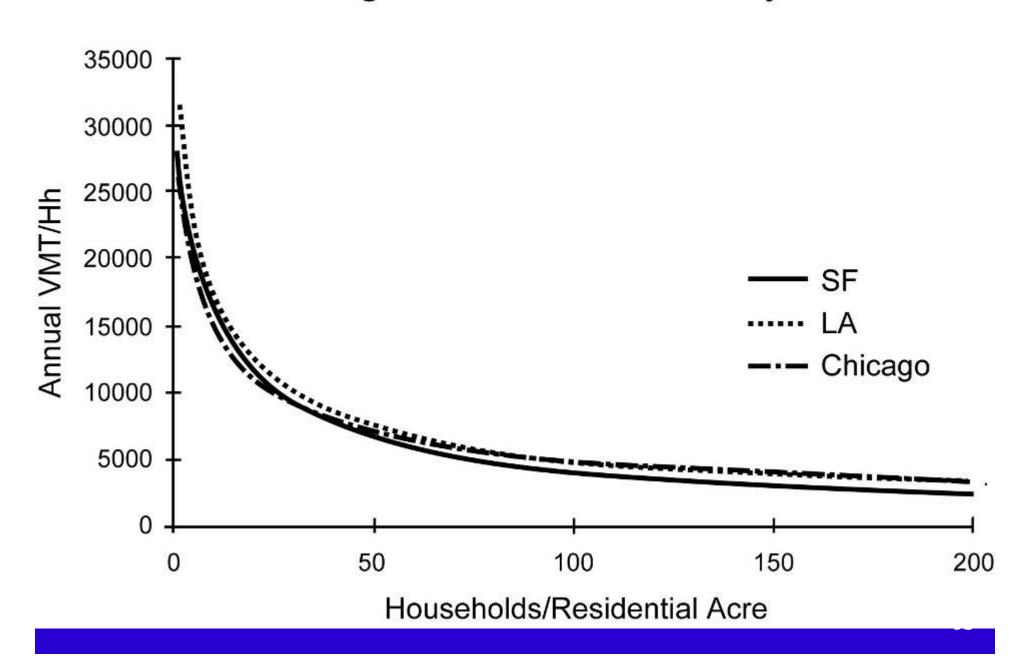
- Residential Permit Parking
- prevents overspill parking from commuters trying to avoid parking restrictions and charges downtown.
- Commuters can buy on-street parking permits for \$60 per quarter
- Commuter permits: up to four per block face, on blocks where average occupancy is lower than 75%.
- Designed to be revenue neutral
- Commuter fees cross-subsidize annual resident fees of \$12 per year

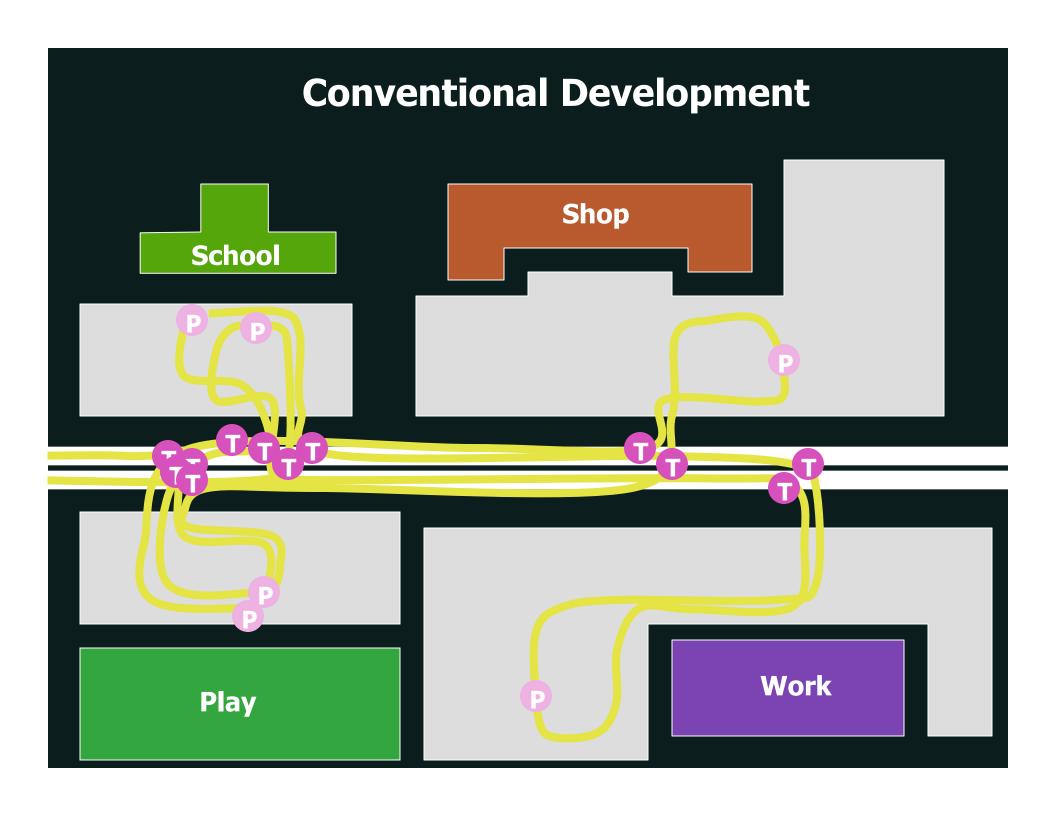


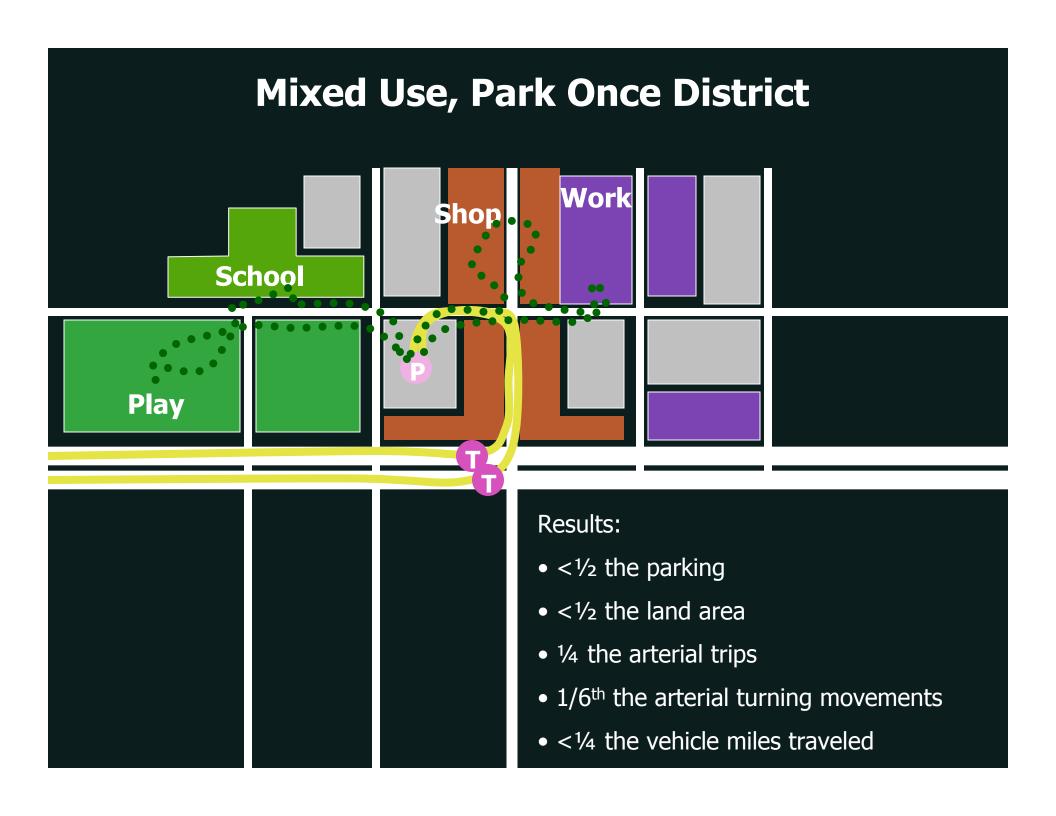
Idea 5

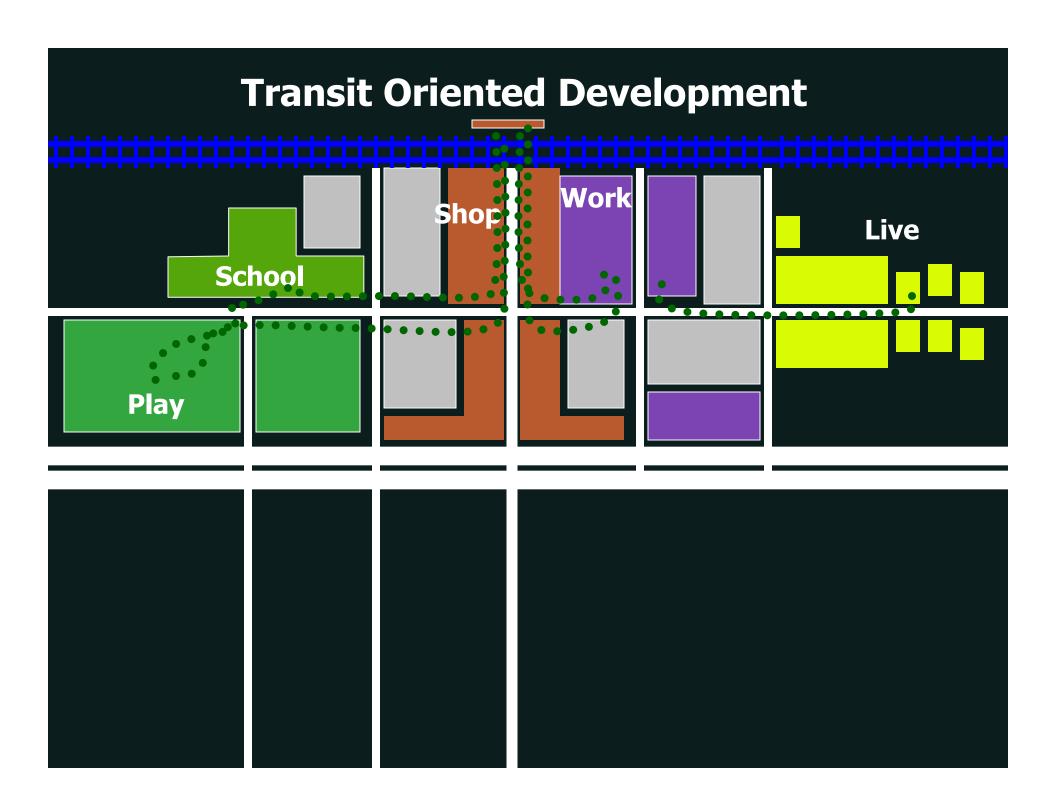
Develop a "Park Once" District

Driving vs Residential Density



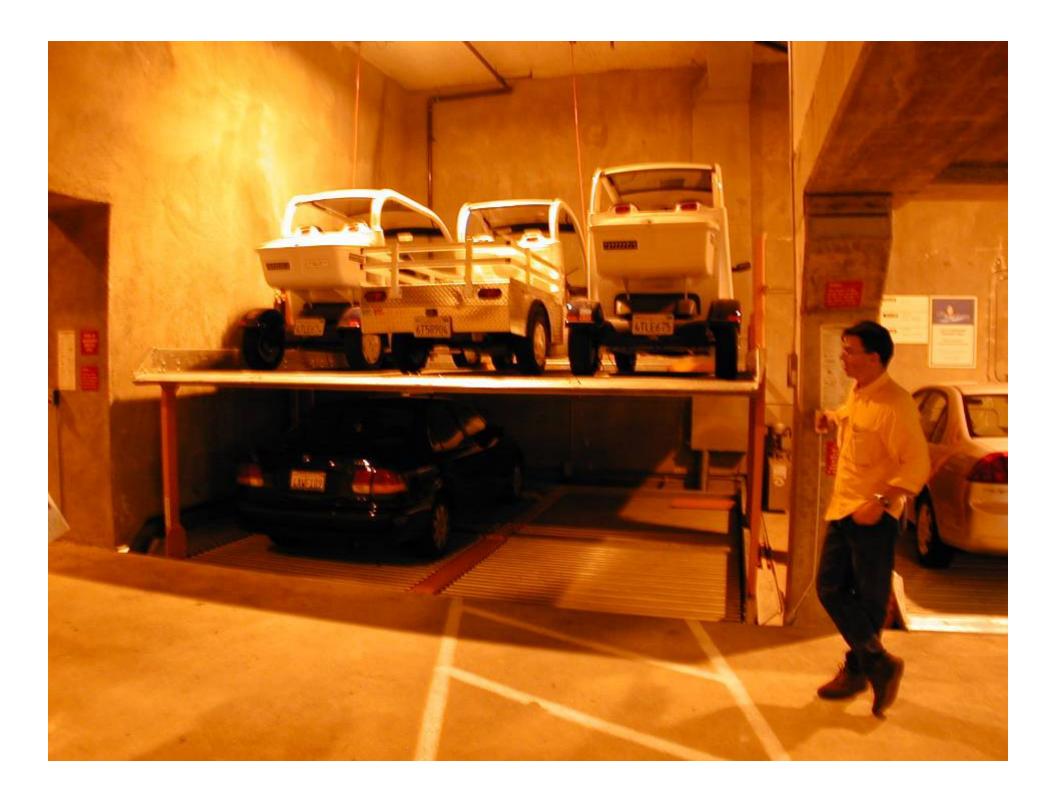
























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